# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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## Horse Stealing.

LOUIS BONINI, now confined in Greensburgh Jail for ſtealing Horſes, ſays, he is one of a gang of Thieves who had a meeting at the ſign of the Black Horſe, in the Forks of Yough; they call themſelves United Men, and the oath they take is ſimilar to that of the United Irishmen.—This raſcally Democrat had in his poſſeſſion at the time he was taken, the following property, viz. One dark forrel Mare, 6 years old, 15 hands high, three white feet, a ſtar in the forehead and ſnip noſe; a wallet containing a jacket, ſhirt, pantaloons, 3 pair ſtockings, 2 neckcloths, 3 yards linen, and 2 rings—This deteſted rebel ſays he bought the Mare in Virginia. The owner or owners of the above mentioned property, by applying to the ſubſcriber in Mount Pleaſant townſhip, Weſtmoreland county, proving the property, and paying the expence and charges we have been at, may have them again.

HUGH BLACK.
THOMAS NEELEY,

February 22, 1799.

## William Larwill,

RETURNS his ſincere thanks to his friends for the generous aſſiſtance afforded him when he was put in confinement—his ſtores having been broke open by night, and his property ſecretly taken away by a certain William Gazzam, who adverties he is authorized to receive what is due me, but it is unfortunate for the ſaid Gazzam, he can produce no account againſt one dollar. Larwill, who is diſpoſed to pay his juſt debts, has a right to receive, as will be ſeen by the following note that has been obligingly given him.

Pittsburgh, February 14, 1799.

Pittsburgh, February 9, 1799.

SIR,

HAVING been of your council from the firſt, and acquainted with every tranſaction relative to the ſuit William Gazzam in his advertiſement in the Pittsburgh Gazette, calls an *aſſignment* of your property, we are of opinion that it was not an aſſignment, but an *agreement* to aſſign and transfered no property, until actual delivery, and that as to what was delivered the property reſted and became veſted in you, as the agreement was waived by Gazzam on recurring to his poſſeſſion, in conſideration of withdrawing which the agreement was made; and that now you have a right to retain, or regain, as the caſe may be, and recover your debts as if no ſuch agreement had ever taken place.

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE.
JAMES MONTGOMERY
SAM. S. MAHON.

## NOTICE

ALL who hold rights or credits againſt the eſtate of David H. Kerr, late of the town of M'Kee's Port, deceaſed, to bring ſuch their demands legally prepared according to law—alſo all ſuch who ſtand indebted to the ſaid eſtate, to come immediately forward, ſettle their accounts, and make payment, as certain circumſtances render it highly neceſſary that a final ſettlement of the ſaid eſtate ſhall be had on the firſt Monday of March next. No further notice, therefore, expect any other publication for that purpoſe, from

their humble ſervant.

JOHN SHERER, Adminiſtrator.

Clay's Hill, Verſailles townſhip, Allegheny county, February 1ſt, 1799.

I do offer for ſale, one half Lot of Ground ſituate in the ſaid Town, which lot is nearly thought the firſt of value in that place, on which there is a compleat ſhop, well finiſhed, with every tool or utenſil neceſſary to the carrying on a tanning factory, in good order, a quantity of bark generally aſſorted, well cut and finiſhed. Also a pair of Oxen ſix years old, which are, of every age, large, lively, and well broke to the yoke, on low terms for caſh or approved credit.

JOHN SHERER

## Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber, living at Clay's Hill, in Weſtmoreland county, a few days after Chriſtmas, a Mulatto Man named

HARRY,

about 18 years of age, well made young fellow. His cloathing in general was remarkably genteel, but what was moſt diſtinguiſhable, his ſhirts were largely ruffled at hands and boſom, and his hair tied behind and faſhionably craped and combed at the ears. He has lately been ſeen in the town of Waſhington and other parts of the country, having ſeveral gentlemen to purchaſe him, alledging that he would rather live in that country, where he might be more convenient to his relations. Whoever will apprehend and commit him into the jail of any county, wherein he may be taken, and give notice thereof by letter to John Scull, Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette, ſhall receive the above reward. The maſter to whom he may be ſo delivered, is hereby authorized and requeſted, to pay this reward to the perſon ſo entitled, which ſhall be punctually complied at the time of removal.

He is further requeſted to make the confinement as cloſe and ſevere as the nature of ſuch caſe will poſſibly admit, not neglecting to have him well ironed, and that his ſubſiſtance may be ſtrictly confined to that of criminal allowance.

JOHN IRWIN.

Clay's Hill, Weſtmoreland county, January 22, 1799.


## REPORT,

*Of the SECRETARY of STATE, on the Tranſactions relating to the United States and France, ſince the laſt communications to Congreſs on that ſubject.*

*(Concluded from our laſt.)*

2. THE ſecond article declares that all commiſſions granted by the agents in the French colonies in America, to fit out veſſels for cruiſers, or for war and commerce, ſhall be void in thirty days after the publication of the decree in thoſe colonies.

It has been ſuppoſed that by this regulation the agents may gather a freſh harveſt of fees for new commiſſions; and that this would be its only effect. The agents however had before taken care of this; they had been accuſtomed to limit the duration of privateer's commiſſions: and if they continued to cruiſe after their expiration, ſuch privateers ſhould have been conſidered as deſtitute of commiſſions, and conſequently if they made any captures, as pirates:—but the agents knew their intereſt better: they did not puniſh the piratical captors—they did not declare their capture void, and reſtore the property to the neutral owners—but, declaring ſuch captors to have no title to the captured veſſels and cargoes, took the whole to themſelves. A remarkable inſtance occurred in the laſt year, in the caſe of the Eaſt-India ſhip *New Jerſey*, belonging to Philadelphia, to redeem which, the owners have paid to GENERAL HEDOUVILLE, *Special Agent* of the *Executive Directory* in St. Domingo, upwards of two hundred thouſand dollars in caſh. Whether any and what portion of ſuch prize money goes into the cheſt of the Republic, I am not informed.

3. The third article declares that all agents and other deputies in the *neutral poſſeſſions*, appointed to decide there on the validity of prizes taken by French cruiſers, and who ſhall be ſuſpected of having a direct or indirect intereſt in the cruiſers, ſhall be immediately recalled.

It is remarkable that this article, apparently deſigned to correct the monſtrous abuſe of public officers ſitting in judgment in their own cauſes, ſhould be limited to ſuch of the agents and their deputies as were appointed to reſide in NEUTRAL *places*. I do not know that an inſtance of the kind exiſts. For although the French privateers and their prizes find aſylums in the Swediſh and Daniſh iſlands, yet the papers are carried thence to Gaudaloupe, and there the captured veſſels receive their doom under the ſuperintendance of another *ſpecial agent* of the *Executive Directory*, VICTOR HUGUES. And even the captured American veſſels carried into the Weſt India ports of Spain and Holland, do not there receive ſentence: theſe caſes are decided by the agent or his deputies, or other French tribunals, eſtabliſhed in the iſland of St. Domingo, frequently, if not generally, in the abſence of the maſters of the ſupercargoes. The French agents and judges find no difficulty in this mode of proceeding; *juſtice* being adminiſtered with more *facility* and *diſpatch* when only *one* of the *parties* is preſent at the trial; eſpecially when the agents or other judges are intereſted in the privateers; and this the preſent decree impliedly allows, the penalty of "recall" being applicable, as above ſuggeſted, to ſuch agents only as reſide in *neutral places*, if any ſuch there be.

It is alſo remarkable, that this decree, which was to give the United States a proof of the juſtice of the French government (a government, Mr. Talleyrand ſays, "never liſtening to any thing but juſtice,") and of its deſire of a reconciliation with the United States, ſhould be limited to the *Weſt Indies* when as *great*, if not as *numerous abuſes* were practiſed by French agents and tribunals in Europe, and even in France itſelf, as in her remote poſſeſſions. This too many of our citizens well know. For captures and condemnations are not the leſs *abuſes*, becauſe made under the color of *municipal* laws and decrees which directly violate treaties, the law of nations, and the plaineſt principles of juſtice. At preſent I ſhall only mention, that in a report made by Major Mountflorence, chancellor of the American conſulate at Paris, to General Pinckney, in December 1796, and which was laid before Congreſs in May 1796, he ſtates, "That the tribunals of commerce in every port of France, take cognizance, in the firſt inſtance, of every matter relative to captures at ſea;" and "theſe tribunals (he adds) are chiefly compoſed of merchants, and moſt of them are, directly or indirectly, more or leſs intereſted in the fitting out of privateers; and therefore are often concerned in the controverſies they are to determine upon."

4. The fourth article requires the ſpecial agents of the Executive Directory at Cayenne, St. Domingo, and Gaudaloupe, ſtudiouſly to take care, that the intereſts and property of veſſels, belonging to neutrals and allies, be ſcrupulouſly reſpected.

We have too long witneſſed the ſtudious and ſcrupulous care of theſe gentlemen reſpecting the property of neutrals and allies, and experienced its ruinous conſequences; and as the ſame laws which authorized that "care" remain in force, and with a freſh injunction of a ſtrict conformity to them, we can expect only a continuance of the ſame abuſes.

5. The fifth article enjoins the ſpecial agents of the Executive Directory, conſuls and all others inveſted with powers for that purpoſe, to cauſe to be arreſted and puniſhed all who ſhall contravene the proviſions of the preſent decree.—Unfortunately theſe ſpecial agents, conſuls, and their deputies, are themſelves the *aggreſſors*, and juſtify their proceedings under the laws of the republic and the decrees of the Executive Directory.

This analyſis of the preſent degree manifeſts its futility; and, with ſome remarks on its preamble, will demonſtrate it to be a bold impoſture; intended to miſlead the citizens of the United States into a belief that the French government was going to put an end to the depredations of French cruiſers on American commerce; while the means propoſed are ſo groſs as to be an inſult on our underſtandings.

The preamble to the degree ſets forth, "that information, *recently* received from the French colonies and the continent of America, leaves no room to doubt that French cruiſers or ſuch as call themſelves French, have infringed the laws of the republic relative to cruiſing and prizes;" and "that foreigners and pirates have abuſed the latitude allowed at Cayenne and the Weſt India iſlands, to veſſels fitted out for cruiſing or for war or commerce, in order to cover with the French flag their extortions and the violation of the reſpect due to the law of nations, and to the perſons and property of allies and neutrals." And Mr. Talleyrand, in one of his letters before noticed, dated the 2nd of July laſt, ſpeaks of this information as having been "juſt received."

But what has been more notorious than French depredations on neutral, and eſpecially on American commerce, in violation of treaties and the law of nations? Theſe have been coeval with the exiſting war in Europe; but were multiplied under the looſe decree of the executive directory paſſed the 2d of July, 1796, declaring that "the flag of the French republic will treat neutral veſſels, either as to confiſcation, to ſearches, or to capture, in the ſame manner as they *ſhall* ſuffer the Engliſh to treat them."

This decree committed the whole commerce of neutrals, in the firſt inſtance, to the rapacity of French privateers, and then to the diſcretion of their agents, conſuls and tribunals. Theſe had only to ſay, truly or falſely, that the Engliſh treated neutrals in any given way, and then they were to treat them in the ſame manner.—Accordingly we have ſeen Santhonax and Raimond, commiſſioners of the French government in St. Domingo in their adjudication of an American veſſel, on the 10th of January, 1797, declare, "That the reſolution (or decree) paſſed by the executive directory, on the 2d of July, 1796, preſcribes to all the armed veſſels of the republic, and the armed veſſels belonging to individuals to treat neutral veſſels in the ſame manner as they ſuffer the Engliſh to treat them;" and "that it is in conſequence of the above reſolution of the Executive Directory, and in conſequence of the manner in which the Engliſh government in the Antilles *treats* neutral veſſels, that the commiſſion paſſed their reſolution of the 7th of January, by which they declare all neutral veſſels bound to or from Engliſh ports, to be legal prize." From theſe facts, and the tenor of the decree itſelf, we can form but one concluſion, *That it was framed in ſuch indefinitive terms, on purpoſe to give ſcope for arbitrary conſtructions and conſequently for unlimited oppreſſion and vexation.*

But without waiting for this decree, the Commiſſioners of the French government at St. Domingo began their piracies on the commerce of the United States: and in February 1797, wrote to the Miniſter of Marine (and the extract of the letter appeared in the Official Journal of the Executive Directory of the 5th of June) "That having found no reſource in finance, and knowing the unfriendly diſpoſition of the Americans, and to avoid periſhing in diſtreſs, they had armed for cruiſing; and that already 87 cruiſers were at ſea; and that for three months preceding, the adminiſtration had ſubſiſted, and individuals been enriched, with the product of thoſe prizes."—"That the decree of the 2d of July was not known by them until five months afterwards, But (ſay they) the ſhocking conduct of the Americans, and the *indirect* knowledge of the *intentions* of our government, made it our duty to order reprizals, even before we had received the official notice of the decree." "They felicitate themſelves that American veſſels were daily taken; and declare that they had learnt, by divers perſons from the continent, that the Americans were perfidious, corrupt, the friends of England, and that therefore their veſſels no longer entered the French ports, unleſs carried in by force."

After this recital, before the Council of Five Hundred, Paſtoret makes the following remarkable reflections:

"On reading this letter, we ſhould think that we had been dreaming; that we had been tranſported into a ſavage country, where men, ſtill ignorant of the empire of morals and of laws, commit crimes without ſhame and without remorſe, and applaud themſelves for their robberies, as Paulus Æmilius or Cato would have praiſed themſelves for an eminent ſervice rendered to their country. Cruiſers armed againſt a friendly nation! Reprizals, when it is we ourſelves who attack! Reprizals againſt a nation that has not taken a ſingle veſſel of ours! Riches acquired by the confiſcation of the ſhips of a people to whom we are united by treaties, and whom no declaration of war had ſeparated from us!" "The whole diſcourſe of the agents may be reduced to theſe few words: 'Having nothing wherewith to buy, I ſeize: I make myſelf amends for the property which I want, by the piracy which enriches me: and then I ſlander thoſe whom I have pillaged.'—"This is roobery juſtified by ſelfiſhneſs and calumny." Yet Santhonax, one of theſe "robbers," and the chief of thoſe Directorial agents, continued in office, and going a few months afterwards from Saint Domingo to France was received as a member into to one of the Legiſlative Councils.

Paſtoret alſo adverts to a letter from *Merlin*, then Miniſter of Juſtice, and now a member of the Executive Directory to Mr. Shipwith, Conſul General of the United States, which alſo appeared in the Journal of the Directory; and quotes the following paſſage: "Let your government break the inconceivable treaty which it concluded on the 19th of November 1794, with our moſt implacable enemies; and immediately the French Republic will ceaſe to apply in its own favour the regulations in that treaty which favour England to the injury of France; and I warrant you that we ſhall not ſee an appeal to thoſe regulations, in any tribunal, to ſupport *unjuſt pretenſions*." "Have I (ſays Paſtoret) read this rightly? *Unjuſt Pretenſions!* Could it be poſſible that they ſhould have been thus characterized by the Miniſter who is himſelf the agent and defender?"

After all, this "inconceivable Britiſh Treaty," was itſelf but a *pretext* to countenance the "unjuſt pretenſions," as Merlin himſelf calls them uſed by the French government in its tribunals for the purpoſe of condemning American veſſels. The details I have already given prove it. I beg leave to adduce other evidence. It is the teſtimony of Mr. Barlow, an American by birth but for ſeveral years paſt a citizen of France, a man of acknowledged diſcernment and talents devoted to the French Republic, and intimate with her leading men. Mr. Barlow has long reſided at Paris, and cannot have miſtaken the views of the French government, nor the motives of its conduct. Mr. Barlow's letter dated at Paris the firſt of March 1798, to his brother-in-law, Mr. Baldwin, has doomed the writer to infamy: yet when it deſcribes the principles and conduct of the French republic, it merits attention. He ſays, "that act of ſubmiſſion to the Britiſh government, commonly called JAY'S treaty, is uſually conſidered, both by its friends and enemies, as the ſole cauſe, or at leaſt the great cauſe of the preſent hoſtile diſpoſition of the French republic towards the *United States*. This opinion (ſays he) is erroneous." He then proceeds to an enumeration of a variety of matters which he ſays have influenced the conduct of France. But the moſt provoking and moſt unpardonable of all the offences of the United States againſt France, was, fortunately, not an act of the *government*, but an act of the *people*. The *freemen* of the United States, "the true Americans," dared to exerciſe their independent rights, and contrary to the wiſhes of the French government and the endeavors and practices of its Miniſter Adet, elected Mr. ADAMS to the office of *Preſident*. Mr. Barlow's obſervations on this event further develope the character and the principles of that government. He ſays "when the election of Mr. ADAMS was announced here, it produced the order of the 2d March,* which was meant to be little ſhort of a declaration of war;" "the government here was determined to *ſqueeze* you of your property, to a ſufficient degree to bring you to your feelings, the only nerve in which it was preſumed your ſenſibility lay, which was your pecuniary intereſt." And what was this "feeling" to produce? The anſwer is obvious—*Submiſſion to the will of the French government.* The myſtery of French politics is here unveiled. The United States *muſt ſubmit*—Hence the non-reception of their Envoys, and their haughty treatment—Hence the inſulting demands of tribute as a preliminary even to their reception; and hence the expulſion of two of them from France.

But to return to the Decree of the Executive Directory of the 31ſt of July laſt.

I have already ſhewn that the maſs of depredations on the commerce of the United States under the French flag, of which we ſo juſtly complain, are not thoſe committed, as the Directory in their preamble inſinuate, by "foreigners and pirates" but by French armed veſſels commiſſioned by the government or its agents, or whether commiſſioned or not, whoſe acts in capturing American veſſels receive the ſanction of French Conſuls, of French Tribunals, and of the Special Agents of the Directory. I have ſhewn that the laws of France and the Directorial Decrees, are themſelves the ſources of the violations of treaties and the law of nations which have cauſed ſuch immenſe loſſes to the citizens of the United States. And to the proofs already offered, that the information of freſh aggreſſions and abuſes, particularly in the Weſt Indies, and on the coaſt of America, was not, as the preamble ſuggeſts, but "recently received," I may add, that their "ſpecial agents" authorized thoſe depredations and violations of the law of nations, by decrees affecting the laws of the Republic, or the acts of the Executive Directory for their baſis—by decrees printed and publiſhed, and undoubtedly from time to time reported by thoſe agents to the Directory itſelf. Further, theſe outrages on American commerce have for years paſt been the theme of every tongue, and filled columns in our newſpapers; thoſe newſpapers which Mr. Barlow ſays, "the office of Foreign Affairs (at Paris) regularly receives." I will conclude this point with the teſtimony of Mr. Letombe, late Conſul General of the French Republic and ſtill reſiding in Philadelphia. He has lately informed me, and repeatedly aſſured me, that he collected all thoſe accounts of depredations and outrages committed by French privateers, and transmitted them to his government at Paris.

* *It will be recollected that this is the Decree of the Executive Directory, ordering the capture and condemnation of American veſſels not having a Role d'Equipage—that fruitful ſource of pillage to Frenchmen, and of ruin to American citizens; and which alſo declared all American ſeamen making a part of the crew of enemies ſhips, when put on board by force, to be PIRATES, and directed them to be treated as ſuch.*

In relation to the depredations and outrages committed by the French on the commerce of the United States, I have said that as GREAT, if not as NUMEROUS abuses were practised by the French in Europe, and even in France itself, as in her remote poffeffions: and that this fact was but too well known to our citizens, who had felt feverely their effects. Among thefe we have feen the cafe of the fhip Hare, Captain Hayley; but never in all its difgufting features. With this I will clofe my obfervations on the preamble of the directorial decree of the 31ft July.

Extract of a letter from Rufus King, Efq; Minifter of the United States in London, dated September 3, 1798, to the Secretary of State of the United States.

"The pretence for this arrete [the decree of the directory of July 31ft] is of a piece with the vindication of Talleyrand refpecting X. Y. & Z. and the juftice and fincerity of the directory fhould be afcertained, not by their word, but by the following cotemporaneous fact.

"Hayley, an American citizen, mafter of the American fhip Hare, lying in the port of London, laden with a rich cargo, the property of Americans, and bound to New York, went with my paffport from London to Paris, where, in a perfonal interview, not with the agents of the minifter of marine, but with THE MINISTER HIMSELF, he difclofed his plan of bringing the fhip Hare and her cargo into France; and to enable him to receive the profits of the fraud, without rifking the punifhment of piracy, he demanded and received from the minifter of marine, a commiffion naming him the commander of a privateer that did not exift; with which in his pocket, he returned to London; and foon after carried the fhip Hare and her cargo as a prize into France.

"The fhip and cargo were both claimed by the American owners; and upon the unveiling of this infamous proceeding before the lower tribunals, the judges hefitated; and finally refufed fanction fo unheard of a fraud; though inftead of reftoring the property to its lawful owners, they on fome frivolous pretence adjudged both fhip and cargo to be good prize to the NATION—finally the tribunal in the laft refort, upon the appeal of Hayley, has reverfed the judgment of the lower court, and "decreed the fhip and cargo to be condemned as good prize to this renegado.

"If a tranfaction more grofsly corrupt and infamous has occurred in the Weft-Indies, I have not heard of it; and yet with this cafe of unparalleled infamy and corruption before them, fanctioned by the higheft tribunals of the nation, the Directory expect to amufe us with a difavowel of the conduct of a few fubaltern agents, in a remote part of their dominions!!!"

Befides the communications from Mr. Gerry, we have received from Fulwar Skipwith, Efq; conful general of the United States at Paris, three letters dated the 4th, 8th and 22d of Auguft, copies of which and the papers therein referred to are herewith prefented, excepting the decree of July 31ft, which appears among the communications from Mr. Gerry. Mr. Skipwith's letter of Auguft 22d with its inclofures, was delivered to me by Dr. Logan; I had previoufly received the original, which had been brought over by Mr. Woodward of Bofton.

DOCTOR LOGAN having been the bearer of the above mentioned communications from the French government, and his EMBASSY having not only engaged the attention of the public, but been made the fubject of debate in Congrefs, I truft it will not be deemed improper to introduce into this report fome circumftances refpecting it.

On the 12th of November the Doctor came to my office at Trenton—he advanced with eagernefs, and received from me the packet from Mr. Skipwith. On opening its contents, I told the Doctor that I already poffeffed the fame papers. I made fome remarks on the decree of the Directory of the 31ft July, to fhew that it was only oftenfible and illufory; and that it would not give any relief to the commerce of the United States. The Doctor not conteffing my arguments or opinion, faid no more was intended to be done; but that the Directory could not accomplifh it of themfelves; adding it depended on the LAWS which the LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS alone could change. I anfwered, that this was eafy to be done—that as the Directory, on the 18th Fructidor [Sept. 4, 1797] had garbled the two councils; and banifhed one and difmiffed others of the beft members who were firmly oppofed to their views, and on the new elections to fupply the vacancies and the new third of the councils, the Directory fent home every new member who was not acceptable to them—every body muft fee that the Directory had but to declare its WILL and it would be obeyed. The Doctor faid, that the Directory were well difpofed towards the United States, defired a reconciliation; that they would promote a reviffion of the laws in regard to privateering, fo as to put the rights of neutral nations on a juft footing: but that it would take fome time to bring this about, "THE PEOPLE CONNECTED IN PRIVATEERING HAVING GAINED A GREAT INFLUENCE IN THE TWO COUN——!——!——." Is it neceffary to enquire whether this "very great influence" has been obtained by the leading members owners of privateers? Do they receive their fhares of prize-money from thofe who are? Do the legiflative councils act independently of the directory? Or is the fame "influence" actuate both?—The official difpatches of our envoys, under the date of October 29, 1797, ftate, on the information of Talleyrand's private agent X, that Merlin, one of the members, and now or late Prefident of the Directory, was to receive no part of the PRETEUR demanded of the envoys, BECAUSE HE IS PAID BY THE OWNERS OF PRIVATEERS in refpect to the LOAN then demanded, on which object it was fuggefted that one of the envoys fhould go to America to conful the government, the envoys "afked Mr. X, if in the mean time the directory would order the American property not yet paffed into the hands of the privateermen, to be reftored? He faid explicitly, that they would not. The envoys afked him whether they would fufpend further depredations on our commerce? He faid they would not:—but Mr. Talleyrand obferved that on this fubject we could not fuftain much additional injury, becaufe the winter feafon was approaching when few additional captures could be made." Here we fee our envoys inquiring—not whether the TWO COUNCILS would fufpend thofe depredations—but whether the DIRECTORY would do it: and Mr. Talleyrand's agent X, without intimating that the Directory WANTED POWER, or that they could only "endeavor to provoke in the legiflature, a reviffion of their maritime laws"—anfwered peremptorily, THAT THE DIRECTORY WOULD NOT SUSPEND THE DEPREDATIONS. The truth is, that it was an act of the DIRECTORY ALONE (their decree of the 2d of March 1797) which authorifed and produced more extenfive depredations on the commerce of the United States than any other decree or law of the French republic. To effect a repeal of that decree, no application to the legiflative councils could be neceffary. They could alfo have repealed another of their own decrees, that of the 2d July, 1796, which fubjected neutral property, and particularly that of American citizens, to the difcretion of their confuls and cruifers in the European feas, as well as of their privateers and agents in the Weft-Indies, and on which thefe agents have founded other numerous decrees, which have occafioned thofe fhocking depredations and abufes there and on the coaft of the United States, which the directory by their decree of the 31ft July laft AFFECT to reftrain.

When the French directory wifhed to enlarge the field of depredations on neutral commerce, and on the 4th of January, 1793, propofed to the two councils, the project of the iniquitous law "to declare to be good prize every veffel and her cargo, TO WHOMSOEVER BELONGING, if any part of the cargo came from England or her poffeffions"—there was a ready obedience. "The directory think it urgent and neceffary to pafs the law." The plan of a decree is reported to the council of five hundred on the 11th; and "urgency" being declared, is immediately and unanimoufly adopted. It goes to the council of ancients—that council approves the act of "urgency;" and on the 18th of January the project of the directory becomes a law.

This law was neceffary for the French government: fo many American veffels had been entrapped by the directory's decree of March 2, 1797, requiring the ROLE D'EQUIPAGE, that the reftfue were now generally provided with that paper: Some new pretext was therefore requifite for "fleecing" the people of the United States of their property; and an ordinance of one of the kings of France, made near a century paft, having declared lawful prize, the veffels and their cargoes, in which were found Engliih merchandize "BELONGING TO ENEMIES,"—the directory declare that the provifions of this ordinance OUGHT TO BE EXTENDED, to comprehend the veffels and cargoes of FRIENDS; that is, of allied and neutral nations. The directory knew that the United States, whofe inhabitants were chiefly cultivators, required a greater fupply of Engliih manufactures than any other neutral country of equal population; and thofe manufactures too, were, from the courfe of American commerce, combined with almoft all our mercantile operations, and pervaded entirely our great coafting trade. Hence it is evident that this law was chiefly aimed at THEM.

It will be remembered alfo, that this law was paffed while our three envoys were at Paris, where they had paffed three months unheeded by the French government, except by its indignities—and when they had in vain folicited to be heard on the juft claims of our citizens, plundered and ruined under the former decrees of the republic. This time was preferred, in order to add infult to injury. The envoys had firmly refifted her demands of loans and douceurs; and when fpeaking of their COUNTRY dared to intimate, that it was INDEPENDENT: it was therefore requifite, on the French fyftem, to "chaftife," as well as to "fleece" it.

In clofing this fubject, it will be proper to notice an aflertion of Mr. Talleyrand in a converfation with the envoys on the 2d March, 1798. In reply to fome obfervations of his refpecting the proofs of friendfhip required by France from the United States, General Pinckney obferved, that the envoys being in France was a proof of the friendly difpofition of our government; and that while they were there, the French government had paffed a decree for feizing neutral veffels having on board any article coming out of England; which in its operation would fubject to capture all our property on the ocean. Mr. Talleyrand replied THAT THIS WAS NOT PARTICULAR TO US, BUT WAS COMMON TO ALL NEUTRAL POWERS" This aflertion of Mr. Talleyrand's is not true. Although the decree in its TERMS is GENERAL, and APPLICABLE TO ALL the neutral powers, yet in its OPERATION, IT WAS NOT DESIGNED TO BE, AND HAS NOT BEEN SO APPLIED—it has not touched a veffel of Pruffia. The motives to this exemption are obvious: France wifhed not by irritating Pruffia to add fo powerful a nation, and one fo near at hand, to the number of her enemies, while her peace with Auftria remained precarious. But this exemption of Pruffian veffels from the operation of a GENERAL LAW, merits particular notice. It demonftrates that there exifts in the French republic a DISPENSING POWER—A POWER ABOVE THE LAWS—A POWER WHICH CAN PREVENT THEIR EXECUTION—and it is alike demonftrable that this fovereign controuling power can exift, and in fact does exift, in the executive directory. It might then, if the directory defired it, be exercifed in the exemption of AMERICAN as well as PRUSSIAN veffels: But the directory do not defire it: we have not yet been fufficiently "fleeced" and "chaftifed."

Mr. Skipwith's letter of the 4th of Auguft inclofed the decree of the executive directory already noticed, paffed the 31ft of July, refpecting French depredations in the Weft-Indies and on the coaft of the United States. His letter of the 8th of Auguft inclofed Mr. Talleyrand's letter to him of the 6th, refpecting that decree in which it is plain that the minifter fuppofed the world, and particularly the United States, will be amufed by that illufory device, and imagine that it was intended to ftop abufes, and give fecurity to neutral commerce.

Mr. Skipwith's letter of the 22d of Auguft covers another letter from Mr. Talleyrand, dated the 20th of Auguft, in which he encloles copies of two letters from the minifter of marine refpecting the American feamen who had been imprifoned. When in July laft an embargo was laid on the American merchant veffels in the ports of France, the agents of the marine took out their crews and threw them into prifon; thus hazarding the lofs of the veffels, and injuring the men by confinement and the bad provifions of their jails. Thefe feamen were ordered to be releafed. The other letter from the minifter of marine required that no injury fhould be done to the fafety and liberty of the officers, and crews of American veffels FOUND TO BE IN ORDER, nor to paffengers and other citizens of the United States having paffports and protections.

The fame letter from Mr. Skipwith inclofed the copy of a decree of the directory paffed the 16th of Auguft, for taking off the embargo, laid a month before on American veffels.

The decree itfelf occupies but two lines: but its preamble is extended for the purpofe of inulting the GOVERNMENT of the United States, when an act of common juftice was done to fome of their CITIZENS; by infinuating that the government was "abandoned to the paffions of the Britifh cabinet." This, however, is but the repetition of a calumny familiar in French diplomacy, refpecting other nations as well as our own.—Barras, prefident of the directory, in his valedictory addrefs to Mr. Monroe, declared that "France would not abafe herfelf by calculating the conf-quences of the condefcenfion of the American *government*, to the fuggeftions of her former tyrants:" profeffing at the fame time great "eftеem for the American *people*" Mr. Adet had before charged the American *Government*, with a "*perfidious* condefcenfion to the Englifh;" and after making his laft communications to the *Government*, he by their immediate publication under his orders, *appealed* from the *Government* to the *People* of the United States. Yet Mr. Talleyrand fays, that the French Government has indeed "complained of the American government, but to the *government itfelf*;" meaning to have it underftood, though carefully avoiding the expreffion, that it had complained to the *government alone*. With the like fophiftry he attempts to evade our well founded allegations, that the French government has made reproachful and injurious diftinctions between the *government* and the *people* of the United States, endeavoring to *feparate* the latter from the former. He fays, "it is utterly *falfe*, notwithftanding the *public* and private infinuations which have been made in private writings and in folemn acts, that the French government has ever fought to detach the people of the United States from the *conftitution they have given themfelves*." Such a charge againft the French government has not, that I know, ever been made by the American government: but we have accufed them, and *truly*, with endeavors to detach the *people* of the United States from the *government* chofen by themfelves to *adminifter* that conftitution: and this the minifter does not attempt to deny. The Directory would perhaps be contented that the *people* fhould retain the *forms* of "the conftitution they have given themfelves," and to which they are attached, provided they would elect to adminifter it, men devoted to France and ready to obey the intimations of her will. And becaufe the *people* have not been thus obfequious, but have dared to make a different election,—the French government has expreffed its "terrible" reſentment. Mr. Barlow has aſſured us, in the paſſage already cited from his letter, that for this ſingle act of the *people* of the United States, in exerciſing freely their right of election the Directory paſſed a decree "which was meant to be little ſhort of a declaration of war;" by which it "was determined to *fleece* the people of their property;" certainly in expectation that by touching their feelings in that "nerve," they would be induced, *in order to ſave their property*, to ſubmit implicitly to the government of France. Failing in this attempt the French government made another, in the decree of the 18th of January, 1798, which, though *general* in its *terms*, I have ſhewn to have been levelled *directly* and *chiefly* at the commerce of the *United States* And this, at the time, (as I have before remarked) when three envoys extraordinary were waiting month after month; and moſt reſpectfully ſoliciting to be heard, and to enter on the diſcuſſion of all the ſubjects of difference between the two countries; and among theſe, on the French depredations on our commerce. Yet Mr. Talleyrand has the confidence to aſſert, and to Mr. Gerry too, one of thoſe envoys, that the French government "never refuſed, and never will refuſe to enter into diſcuſſion upon every proper ſubject of diſcuſſion. Does the miniſter mean that *thoſe depredations* are not "a proper ſubject of diſcuſſion?" Yes, with reſpect to a vaſt proportion of them. Mr. Y. his private agent, explicitly told our envoys, that the condemnations of veſſels for want of the *role d'equipage* were not to be queſtioned; "that being a point on which *Merlin* while Miniſter of Juſtice had written a treatiſe, and on which the Directory were *decided*."

It is fit here to recollect another and a pertinent hiſtory refuſal of the French government, "to enter into diſcuſſion" upon the ſubject of difference between France and the United States.

General Pinckney, appointed a Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the United States to the French Republic, went to Paris in the autumn of 1796. There was at firſt (as in the caſe of the Envoys Extraordinary in 1797) a ſhew of receiving him; but ſoon the ſcene was changed; and he was not only refuſed a hearing, and after hearing a thouſand indignities ordered to leave France, but the predeceſſor of Mr. Talleyrand, Chargé De la Croix, in a letter to Mr. Monroe, intended to be communicated to General Pinckney, declared, (being ſpecially charged to do ſo by the Directory, and Mr. De la Croix repeated the declaration to General Pinckney's Secretary) "That it will not acknowledge nor receive another Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the United States, until after the redreſs of the grievances demanded of the American government, and which the French Republic has a right to expect from it." To this reſolution we have ſeen the Directory adhere; and we have alſo ſeen, in the demands made to our Envoys Extraordinary, as the *ſine qua non preliminaries* to any negociation, what was meant by a "redreſs of grievances," prior to the reception of a Miniſter from America, it conſiſted in a *douceur* for the pocket of the Directory and Miniſters—in the purchaſe at par of thirty-two millions of Dutch *Securities*, then worth but little more that ſum; and in *Loans* as immenſe and indefinitive as their depredations on our commerce.

The ſame letter from the French miniſter De La Croix to Mr. Monroe, affords another proof of the aim and endeavors of the French government to *ſeparate* the *people* from the government of the United States. In the ſentence next following the above quoted paſſage, Mr. De La Croix ſays, "I pray you to be perſuaded, citizen miniſter, that this determination having become neceſſary, allows to ſubſiſt between the French Republic and the American *people* the affection founded upon former benefits and reciprocal intereſts."

If I were to allow myſelf to make any further reflections on the conduct of France towards the United States, it would be to illuſtrate the truth of Mr. Barlow's aſſertion. *That the French government determined to* FLEECE *us*. If the French government "liſtened (as Mr. Talleyrand ſays it does) to nothing but juſtice," and really deſired a reconciliation, it would have propoſed to us *ſome meaſure of ſatisfaction*, for the injuries ſaid it had received. Or if too proud to propoſe to us, at leaſt it would have preſcribed to itſelf ſome limit to *reſriſals*; or at any rate, it would not have ſpurned us from its preſence, when we reſpectfully preſented ourſelves, ſought a reconciliation, and offered to make a juſt ſatisfaction for every injury we had committed. And if (as Mr. Talleyrand) aſſerts "the French government has not ceaſed to offer the exact juſtice demands," it would alſo have permitted us to ſtate our claims But it would have been eaſy to aſcertain all the damages we had done, and their amount would have been ſo ſmall, even if we agreed to pay for all Engliſh, Spaniſh and Dutch veſſels brought by French cruiſers into our ports, while all thoſe nations were at war with France—a few of which the juſtice of the federal courts, *in vindication of the ſovereignty of the United States*, reſcued from the hands of the French conſuls, agents and privateerſmen; and if to that amount we alſo added ten times the value of the miſerable corvette Le Caſſius, a veſſel which had been unlawfully fitted out for war in the United States, but which has been the burden of every note from Adet's in 1795, to De la Croix's and Talleyrand's in 1796 and 1797, the amount of the whole, it was known, would be ſo *ſmall*; the French government did not chooſe to have it *aſcertained*: for then the injuries done by the French to the commerce of the United States muſt alſo have been examined and adjuſted, and when adjuſted *payment* muſt have been made or ſtipulated: but in this, the French government, doubtleſs thought "it would ſuffer only a real diſadvantage:" the amount of its own demands deducted from thoſe of America, would hardly ſeem to have diminiſhed the latter.

Such a mutual adjuſtment would alſo have been accompanied with a ſettlement of all questions and diſputes about the conſtruction of treaties, and all other ſubjects of difference. But in this alſo the French government, upon its own ſyſtem, "would have found a real diſadvantage." For it would have vaſtly reduced the field for privateering in the European ſeas, and in the Weſt Indies it would have been nearly annihilated: for there, for every veſſel taken from the *enemies* of France, her cruiſers have probably captured twenty belonging to the *United States*. But the French government by always abſtaining from making ſpecific demands of damages—by refuſing to receive our miniſter—by at length propoſing to negociate in a mode which it knew to be impracticable—with the perſon who had no powers, and who therefore conſtantly refuſed to negociate—and thus wholly avoiding a negociation—it has kept open the field for complaints of wrongs and injuries, in order, by leaving them undefined to furniſh pretences for unlimited depredations. In this way "it determined to *fleece* us;" in this way it gratified its *avarice and revenge*—and it hoped alſo to ſatiate its *ambition*. After a long ſeries of inſults unreſented, and a patient endurance of injuries aggravated in their nature and unexampled in their extent—that government expected a final ſubmiſſion to its will. Our reſiſtance has excited its ſurpriſe; and as certainly increaſed its reſentment. With ſome ſoothing expreſſions is heard the voice of wounded pride. Warmly profeſſing its deſire of reconciliation, it gives no evidence of its ſincerity; but proofs in abundance demonſtrate that it is not ſincere. Preſtanding erect, and in that commanding attitude requiring implicit obedience,—cowering, it announces ſome of its unfounded demands. But I hope we ſhall remember "that the Tyger crouches before he leaps upon his prey."

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

Department of State,
January 18, 1799.

The documents accompanying Mr. Gerry's letter, will be continued next week.

# Foreign Intelligence.

BRUSSELS, November 29.

GENERAL Collard, with four columns of his troops, has totally defeated the rebels at Campine, where they had collected to the number of 6000. Although they fought bravely they were driven from village to village. They have left 600 dead on the field of battle. Among the prisoners are two of their chiefs, one of whom was a corporal in the Austrian regiment of Ligne. On the 25th, they reassembled at Campine, and were again beaten. In the combat they lost 800 muskets, a great quantity of baggage, ammunition and provisions. There are priests with each of the rebel columns.

BRUNN, November 7.

According to private letters from Constantinople, (say our gazettes) 18 Egyptian Beys have already joined the French, and a great part of the people are entirely won over by them. This, however, appears to require confirmation. It is added, that Buonaparte is collecting all the shipping he can find, and that the French are fully employed in refitting them

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 5.

The Porte has received advices, that the islands of Bourbon and Isle de France have thrown off their dependence on the French republic, and forced the republican squadron of admiral Sercy to leave their harbours. This measure is said to proceed from a very active communication between the Isle de France and the commodore of the British squadron in that quarter, through the medium of Captain Lofack, of the ship Jupiter.

LONDON, November 29.

From the preparations making in the Isle of Wight, there cannot remain a doubt but that England is to make a powerful diversion early in the ensuing campaign, opposite to this part of the coast. Barracks, to receive a formidable army, are erecting, with astonishing expedition, in Newport, and other parts of the island. From our decided superiority at sea, troops may be easily landed in France; but how they will be received there, or get back again, is a matter which requires some consideration.

Dec. 1. Yesterday an express, overland from India, was received at the India House, which brings advices from the Company's agent at Constantinople, respecting Buonaparte. His headquarters were still at Grand Cairo, but Berthier was advanced with a strong body of troops towards Syria. No subsequent action had taken place, nor any attempts had been made by the Beys to harrass him in his situation, where he was proceeding to organize a government upon the French model. The transports have not been burnt, nor even attempted. It is found that they cannot be so without troops.

DUBLIN, October 12.

Letters from Sligo contain alarming details, touching the situation of that part of Ireland, the two parties lay waste the unfortunate country in such a way that it will shortly offer nothing to the sight but fruitful ruins.—M'NEIL, of whom we have already spoken, is at the head of a considerable number of insurgents. The passports which he gives are signed, "Michael M'Neil, captain of the cavalry of the Round wood."—Some time past he was united with Holt, but some difference having taken place between them they each now make war separately.

Nov. 24. A letter received yesterday from Belfast mentions that a disperate fire had taken place their in the linen hall, in which two of the squares of that building were consumed

Extract of an authentic letter from Emma Vale, near Athelone, dated Nov. 22.

"The rebel Hicket has at length paid the forfeit of his crimes; he was shot in the act of pillaging the house of Mr. Atkins."

The Hamburg mail which arrived yesterday brings important papers from the congress at Rastadt by which our readers will see, that as the Russian troops advance, and the treaties towards a new confederacy draw to a close, the empire becomes more categorical in its demands on the French and more daring in its language. The French ministers sent off couriers to Paris, and it is thought that the answer will decide the question of peace or war.

In other respects the mail is not important.—No step on the part of the French has taken place on the Grison frontier; but they are busily employed in recruiting their army on the Rhine. The insurrection in Brabant seems to decline a positive massacre. The Leyden Gazette says, that it exhibits only a scene of horror and devastation. The insurgents, pressed by the troops of the French, take refuge in their villages, try in vain there to defend themselves, set fire to their houses and perish in the flames. It is not true that Syeys has quitted Berlin. That court, notwithstanding its representations on the state of Eherenbretstein, seems still determined to keep aloof from the confederacy, and preserve to its people the blessings of peace.

VIENNA, November 28.

Some days since a courier arrived from one of the most powerful of the German courts, whose dispatches are of the utmost importance. We are assured, that in case France does not moderate in her demands, touching the interest of the German empire and other states, the coalition will receive a great addition.

The King of Naples has arrived at his army at Carmano, 5 leagues from Naples, whence he sent a letter to Cardinal Albani, inviting him to that place. It is said that the intention of the court of Naples is to have the Pope re-instated in his former dignity.

# American Intelligence.

CHARLESTON, January 25.

Captain Young, who arrived on Friday evening last, left Malaga on the 12th of November; before he sailed a fleet with 7000 troops on board had passed up the Mediterranean, supposed to be intended to assist the King of Naples against the French. He also informs, that the island of Malta had surrendered to the English; that they had there captured the ship William Tell, which had escaped from Bequires; he likewise understood that the British fleet had taken the ship Genereux (another of Bruey's squadron) and retaken the Leander, of 50 guns, which the Genereux had carried into Corfu.

Before Captain Young left Malaga, it was reported that Buonaparte had been surrounded.

NEW-YORK, January 30.

Yesterday arrived the British packet Chesterfield, Jones, 52 days from Falmouth. Our foreign advices by her are to Dec. 1.

We saw and conversed with a gentleman passenger per the packet, by whom we were informed that the affairs of Ireland, at the time of his departure, wore an aspect of tranquility; but it was nevertheless expected that fresh disturbances would break out during the winter. The government forces of Ireland, including the yeomanry, it is said, amount to about 250,000.

# Pittsburgh, February 23.

The interesting REPORT of the SECRETARY OF STATE, is concluded in this day's Gazette.—In this important state paper, the hand of T. Pickering is readily recognized—that peculiar energy and simplicity of style, the patriotism, integrity and sacred regard for truth, which so eminently characterize this Statesman, are traced in every line of this document. If any thing has been wanting to expose more clearly the "foul abominations of the French rulers," in their conduct towards America, this ingenious and candid production is sufficient to make up every deficiency. The insufferable pretentions of that unprincipled and haughty power are, in a comprehensive view, laid open in such a manner as most excite pleasure in the mind of every person who delights in the detection and exposure of villainy, and who prefers the interests and honour of his own country, to the vile duplicity and insolent tyranny of a foreign government.

TOM THE TINKER, of immortal memory, has just risen from the dead, and made his appearance again on the top of a WHISKEY POLE, in Greensburgh.

A few nights ago, a Whiskey Pole was erected in the town of Greensburgh, in this county, near the house of Mr. Wells, the excise officer; and on the top thereof was found the following lines written in the German language, which has been correctly translated by a capable hand, as follows:

*"Tom the Tinker author. Liberty and no excise and no stamb act. Mr. Wells you are a cheating son of a Bitch—Huzza for liberty and no excise and no stamp act. This liberty pole is erected by Tom the Tinker, and whoever cuts it down or demolishes it, shall have his house torn down and demolished. The Father is gone to the Grand Father, and will come again and bring with him seventy thousand men. In the year 1799."*

Observations on the above, by a Citizen of Westmoreland County.

Although the town of Greensburgh has been dishonored by the revival of an act which has already entailed infamy upon this country, yet it is but justice to say, that there appears not the smallest ground to believe, that the people of that town, had any hand therein. I happened, by accident, to be in the town the next day after the transaction, and saw the prostrated standard of sedition, which had been demolished early that morning by some of the citizens. In conversing with several of the most respectable characters in town, they gave it as their opinion, that it was a matter utterly unknown to the inhabitants.—Many of them were up that night till a very late hour, and discovered nothing but peace and perfect tranquility—consequently it is believed that a few sneaking, cowardly reptiles came creeping in from the country, and embraced the most silent hour of the night to accomplish their design. The mean scurrilous expression of the vulgar label itself, is the best proof of the ignorance and stupidity of the author. It ought in justice likewise to be observed, that the great mass of the people of this county, are at present, in the utmost tranquility, and appear to be perfectly reconciled to any laws that ever gave them uneasiness; and I firmly believe would for ever remain so, would the demons of faction and enemies of government only permit them to enjoy their repose. To me it is evident, that a secret hand behind the curtain has undoubtedly directed this movement; and I view the transaction as a preparatory prologue, to the tragedy shortly to be presented in the town of Greensburgh by the establishment of the intended press; in which the government of the union is avowedly intended as the victim—No doubt, but in their estimation, an important point is carried by this successful outset. It became necessary to get some deluded wretches to make a beginning, with a view that others of the same description might be prompted to follow the laudable example. Thus it is with another species of animals as well as those.—Whenever one dog in a neighbourhood begins to bark, all the others within hearing, will quickly answer him, although they neither see nor hear any thing but the noise of their fellow beast. In like manner, when it is spread abroad that Greensburgh has set the example, it will be readily concluded that the wisdom and discernment of that town, has certainly discovered fresh causes of grievance; it is therefore a reasonable hope, that a spirit of emulation will likewise operate through both town and country in every quarter.

Should the present transaction prove so fortunately productive of those extensive effects, it will afford a grand subject for the vehicles of sedition and leaders of opposition, to enlarge upon the discontents of the people; and the drooping spirits of Talleyrand may yet be revived and encouraged, still to view us as a divided and discontented people.

There is one sentence in Tom Tinker's proclamation which I think requires notice. He says, "The father is gone to the grand father and will come again, and bring seventy thousand men."—This shews that the hopes of a French invasion is not yet relinquished, and that there are some amongst us who are still looking up to France to give liberty to America! A question naturally arises upon this sentence. Who are we to consider as the "father and grand father" mentioned? Tom the Tinker is the author, and it would appear that he views himself as the son, telling us that his father is gone some where. If I was to attempt the interpretation of this strange kind of prophetic sentence, I would say that Tom the Tinker is the son, Gallatin his father, and the French Directory the grand father. Gallatin now being in Congress, no doubt they consider him as in close correspondence with the Directory, and as much engaged in consulting a plan of operations against America, as he is in opposing all the measures of government for its protection. If this is a correct idea of the connection alluded to by Tom, I would trace the political genealogy of the enemies of our government, in the following lineal descent. The French Directory begot Gallatin—Gallatin begot Tom the Tinker—Tom the Tinker begot Whiskey Poles—Whiskey Poles begot Treason and Rebellion—Treason and Rebellion begot the sentence of Death, and the sentence of Death gave a further scope for the exercise of the LONG-BEGOTTEN mercy and benevolence of President Washington. Let every true American, and every reflecting mind, look back with horror upon the "Incidents" of those times.

I shall only further observe, that I think a great indignity is offered to the Germans of this county, from the seditious proclamation appearing in their language. They are a numerous and respectable class of citizens, and have been ever distinguished for their peaceable industry and dutiful submission to government. I would therefore beg leave to exhort them as their friend and fellow citizen, to be strictly guarded against the insidious arts of designing men, to alienate their affections from their own government; and in the most pointed manner, set their faces against every act or institution, which may appear calculated to disturb their present peace and happiness. Let it ever be remembered that Whiskey Poles was first erected in this country by the leaders of rebellion; and that they served as a signal for the perpetration of those crimes which has fixed an everlasting stigma upon our country.

*A Citizen of Westmoreland County.*

February 16, 1799.

The art of rendering fused iron ductile and malleable is brought to such perfection in England, that its use is extending in the manufacture of numberless articles, which it was heretofore thought could only be made of iron, or steel wrought upon the anvil.——At Ked Ditch, a few miles from Birmingham, a manufactory has been lately established for casting needles, even of the most minute size, in sand moulds, which bear as fine a point, and have the eyes cut in them with as much ease and expedition as those made of wrought iron.


## FOR SALE.

A TWO Story Brick House and Lot of Ground, situate in Third Street, opposite the Academy in the borough of Pittsburgh—the house is 22 feet front and 30 feet deep; on the same lot is erected a frame tenement of 22 feet by 14. Also, Lot No. 307, adjoining the abovementioned, being in front 60 feet by 169 feet back. The buildings are new, and both lots under good fence, and the greatest part in clover—and a number of young bearing fruit trees, such as apple, peach and cherry. It is needless to mention the many advantages attending this situation, as any person inclining to purchase, will of course view the premises. A part of the purchase money will be required, but an extensive credit will be given for the balance.—An indisputable title will be given. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN M'NAMEE.

Pittsburgh, February 14, 1799.

N. B. If not sold before the 5th of April, it will on that day be sold by public auction.

## TO BE RENTED,

And possession given the first of April next.

A TRACT of Land adjoining the borough of Pittsburgh, on Grant's Hill containing about 30 acres of clear land under fence—there is a cabin and stable on the premises, and also a coal pit. For terms apply to William Irwin, in Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on Forbes's old road, 11 miles from Pittsburgh.

FRANCIS WILSON.

February 21, 1799.

## TO BE RENT

And possession given the first of Ap

A TWO Story Brick House, with Kitchen, Cellar and Garden, in Square of the Borough of Pittsburgh, house is calculated for either a store family. Enquire of the Printer, or

JOHN WI

Pittsburgh, February 19, 1799.

## JOHN REE

*INNKEEPER.*

REQUESTS his friends and custo cept his best wishes for their pe fare, and informs them and the publ ral, that he is about to remove from he hath lately occupied, to the hou the Public Square and adjoining Diam now in the occupancy of Mr William where he expects to remain for som the purpose of accommodating any choose to impose upon him any obli may arise from the nature of his of keeper.

It frequently happens in this, as any other kind of business, especially are hard, that there are some, who, forgetfulness, neglect or indisposition punctually discharge their accounts—may not be improper, at least it is no onable, to remind such of *paying off th* that after my removal in April, we mence business on new and generous and not be under the necessity of thr money uselessly into the hands of M Attorneys, Sheriffs or Constables, w many leeches, when once they fasten will drink the last drop of our subs leave us to ruminate over one of the all God's temporal curses—"*an empt*

Pittsburgh, February 21, 1799.

Will be sold by Public V

on Saturday the 9th day of March n Gunsmith Shop of Sutton and Duns Borough of Pittsburgh, all the

OLD GUN

that remain on hands repaire

February 18, 1799.

## *Caution.*

THE subscriber wishes to caution against the acceptance of an assi two notes given by him to John M'La the sum of Forty Dollars each, and d December, 1796, as he conceives he ceived value for the same, and of cour pay unless legally compelled thereto.

JOHN M'C

Beaver creek, Feb. 18, 1799.

THE subscribers are respectfully that the 7th (and last) *PRACTISI* will be at Mr Morrow's Assembly Monday Evening the 25th instant. T ets to begin at 7 o'clock.

B. HOL

Pittsburgh, February 21, 1799.

PITTSBURGH FIFTH SUBSCR BALL will be at Mr. Morrow's Room, on Wednesday Evening the 2

*** The Cotillions to begin at 7

☞ Non Subscribers (gentlemen) to Dollar each for their Ticket, and mu troduced by a subscriber.

B. HOL

Pittsburgh, February 21, 1799.


## BY YESTERDAY'S M

PHILADELPHIA, February 12.

The intelligence in our paper of yesterd: roborated by the following from th Price Current of the 4th instant.

FROM LISBON.

Captain Bates arrived here on Saturd days from Lisbon, on the day of his de the American Consul at that place inform "That Malta, Goza, (a small island nea and Minorca, were taken by the Briti also took at the former place the Willia of 80 guns, and Diana and Justice, Fre gates of 40 guns each; that the British sloop of war had been taken by three frigates near Minorca, and sent into G na.

Extract of a letter from St. Thomas's, pectable mercantile house in this cit 8th January 1799.

"The change which has taken place daloupe offers fair for a good safe spec The new commissary Desfournaux h orders that neutrals shall be respected, caused all Americans who were libelle court of Guadaloupe and its dependenc liberated."

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, date 4, 1798.

"Buonaparte's army is said to be red to 5000 men by disease, and the port o andria is blocked up by the Russian and fleets. The king of Naples is said to ha ched 100,000 men into the Roman re

APPOINTMENTS—BY AUTHORI

Rufus King, Esq. Minister Plenipoten the special purpose of negociating a tr Amity and Commerce with the Emper the Russias.

William Smith, Esq. Minister Plenip ry for negociating a treaty of Amity merce with the Sublime Ottoman Po

## ...TICE

...t to an act of Congress, entitled ...ct to provide for the valuation of ...Dwelling Houses, &c." Appeals will ...Pittsburgh, at the Commissioners Of... ...riday the 15th instant, and continue ...sday the 26th, inclusive—at the house ...Thompson, on Turtle creek, on Thurs... ...th—at the house of John Scott, in ...Town, on Saturday the 2d of March, ...oblesburgh, on Tuesday the 5th of ... which places, during said time, all ...ncerned may see the lists, valuations, ...rations made by the assessors.

EBENEZER DENNY, Principal Assessor for the 5th District, 9th Division of Pennsylvania.

...y 14, 1799.

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## ...e sold by public ven...

...the house of the subscriber, on the ...March next,

...UABLE Plantation containing 200 ..., with a grist mill, lying on the waters ...creek, North Huntingdon township, ...and county, within one mile of the ... leading from Greensburgh to Pittsb... ...re is about 58 acres of clear land, 18 ...a valuable meadow, and a young or...chard of apple and peach trees, about 100 in... The stock on the farm consisting of ...ep and Hogs, will also be sold, and ...f a large capacity. The conditions ...due will be made known on the day ...

OLIVER DUFF

...y 14, 1799.

To accommodate the purchaser I will ...res of land with the mill, or the whole ...agreed on.

---

## ...O BE SOLD,

...LOTS in M'Kee's Port, No. 70 and ...one on the main street leading from ...ngahela river, next lot to the Dia... ...other on the main street leading ...gh, two lots from the Diamond, they ...clear of all quit rent. Cash, whiskey ...ll be taken in payment. ...ld before court, I will then sell them ...sale. For terms apply to

WILLIAM HERD.

...gh, February 14, 1799.

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## ...BE RENTED,

...more years, and possession given the first of April next.

...M, late the property of Bartholomew ...nis, deceased, situate on the north ...binson's Run, in Allegheny county, ...wnship, there are upwards of 30 acres ...r crop, and 6 or 7 acres in meadow, a ...le dwelling house with a shingle roof, ...od kitchen and barn; the situation is ..., and has the advantage of being con... ...two or three different places of wor... ...several grist mills. Any person inclin... ...t, or view the premises, may apply ...of the subscribers, one living in No... ..., the other on Chartiers creek.

HENRY POTTER, } Guardians.
JOHN FIFE, }

...y 12, 1799.

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## *Proclamation.*

*...ance of a precept under the hands and ...the Hon. Alexander Addison, Esquire, ...f the Court of Common Pleas for the ...Allegheny, and John M'Dowell, John ...d George Thompson, Esqrs. Judges of ...rt, Justices assigned and appointed to ...nd determine all and every the indict... ...presentments, made or taken for, or ...ll Treasons, Murders, and such other ...y the laws of the state of Pennsylvania ...apital, or felonies of death, and other ...mes and misdemeanors, which have ...all be committed, perpetrated, or hap... ...n the said county, and to deliver the ...said county of all persons which are or ...eafter committed for the crimes afore... ...Sheriff of the county aforesaid dir...ected.*

## ...e Notice is hereby

*...ll who will prosecute against any such ...at they be at the Court House in Pittsb... ...Court of Oyer and Terminer, &c. there ...n the first Monday of March next, then ...prosecute against them as shall be just; ...l justices of the peace, the coroner, and ...within the said county, be then and there ...other persons, with their rolls, records, ...examinations, and other remembrances ...things which to their offices in that be...long to be done.*

*...ted at Pittsburgh, the sixth day of February, ...1799, and in the year of American Inde...pendence, the twenty third.*

*EPHRAIM JONES, Sheriff.*

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## ...ice is hereby given to

*...ons indebted to the subscriber by bond, note ...account, that he will attend at the house of ...Campbell, in Pittsburgh (being the same ...lately occupied) on the 6th day of March ...adjust and receive the balances in his favor. ...who neglect to avail themselves of this notice ...will to be dealt with as the law directs, as ...further indulgence will be given.*

*...uary 2, 1799.* BENJAMIN HERR.

*N. B. He keeps a general assortment of Boulting ...which he will sell on reasonable terms.*

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## ...persons indebted to the

*...of Timothy Wood, deceased, are desired to ...payment, and those who have demands against ...the are notified to bring forward their ac... ...for settlement by the 10th of March next.*

JOSEPH BUDD, Administrator.

...moreland county, February 3, 1799.

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## Valuable Lands for Sale.

TWO Thousand Acres of first rate quality Land, situate on Treacle's creek, between the Little Miami and Scioto Rivers, north-west of the River Ohio.

Also, an excellent Tract of Donation Land, lying in the Tenth District, within one mile of Le Bœuf, containing 250 acres, with allowance.

An indisputable title will be made.

The above property will be sold low, if a cash purchaser offers, and if not, reasonable time will be granted upon a payment of part.

ANTHONY BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, February 8, 1799

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*ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate payment. Those who neglect this notice need expect no further indulgence.*

WILLIAM M'GRANAGHAN.

*Pittsburgh, February 5, 1799.*

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*Pleas, before John Baird and William Jack, Esqrs. two of the Assistant Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for Westmoreland county, held in vacation on the first day of February, 1799.*

*UPON the petition of Henry King, a prisoner confined on execution for debt, annexing a schedule of his estate on oath, with a list of his creditors, and praying for the benefit of the laws of this state made for the relief of insolvent debtors, &c. the Court appoint the second Monday in March next, at the Court House in Greensburgh, for the hearing of the petitioner and his creditors, if they think fit, and direct that notice of this order on his application, be published three times successively in the Chambersburgh and Pittsburgh Gazettes.*

*By the Court,*

THOMAS HAMILTON, *Prothy.*

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*THE Creditors of John M'Donald, late of Washington county, Pennsylvania, now of Philadelphia, are hereby notified, that application to the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, was made for the benefit of the act of assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania made and provided that the person of a debtor shall not be liable to imprisonment for debt after delivering up his estate for the benefit of his creditors, &c. passed the 4th day of April, 1798, and the Judges of said Court have appointed the first Monday of March next for a hearing of the said John M'Donald and his creditors, when and where they may attend.*

*JOHN M'DONALD.*

*Philadelphia, January 24, 1799.*

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## Gabriel Dubac,

Front Street, has just received a fresh and compleat assortment of the following articles, viz.

LISBON, Sherry and Port Wines
Old Cogniac Brandy, first quality
Jamaica Spirits and Rum
Hyson Skin, Green and Bohea Teas
Loaf and Brown Sugar
Coffee and Rice
Spanish and American Chocolate
Mace, Pepper and Allspice
Ginger, Cinnamon, Cloves and Nutmegs
Almonds in the Shell and without shells
Jar and Common Raisins
Figs, Prunes, and a general assortment of confectionary
Ladies elegant Shoes and Gloves
Silk Stockings from Paris, of different colours
An assortment of Jewelry, &c.
Hair Powder and Perfumery—all which he will sell for cash, at a very moderate advance.

Pittsburgh, February 1, 1799

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## Cut Nail Manufactory

THE subscriber having established a Cut Nail Manufactory in Pittsburgh, respectfully claims the patronage of the citizens of the Western Country, and informs them that they may be supplied with Nails and Sprigs of every description, at a low rate—a generous discount will be allowed those who purchase a large quantity. It must be obvious to every person, that large sums of money are drained out of the Western Country for these articles, and the encouragement of this infant manufactory will in some measure prevent it. Orders for Nails from any part of the country will be thankfully received and forwarded with dispatch, by

GEORGE HOLDSHIP.

Pittsburgh, January 31, 1799.

N. B. Said Holdship has made arrangements so as this manufactory shall not interfere with his business of House Carpenter and Joiner.

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## Ohio Furnace,

January 28, 1798.

THE Proprietors of this Furnace congratulate the public on the favorable prospect it affords of supplying the settlements on the waters of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, with Iron of the first quality. She is now in blast, and has made Castings lately equal in beauty and quality to any on this side of the mountains. Any orders for Iron-Ware or particular Castings shall be carefully attended to, and executed with dispatch. Her situation on King's Creek within a mile and a half of the Ohio river, is remarkably favorable for those who wish to forward Castings either up or down the Ohio; and the prospect of Mr. Davidson's soon having Barr Iron at his New Forge, nearly compleated, a half a mile below the Furnace, will be an additional convenience to the public.

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*At a Court of Common Pleas held at Greensburgh for the County of Westmoreland, the 12th day of December, 1798, present, Alexander Addison, Esq. President, and his Associates, Judges of the same Court.*

*UPON the petition of John Ferguson, an insolvent debtor arrested by execution, and praying for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of such persons according to the provisions of the said acts, the Court appoint the second Monday in March next for hearing the petitioner and his creditors at the Court House in Greensburgh, for said county, and direct that notice of the said application and this order be published in the Chambersburgh and Pittsburgh Gazettes three weeks successively, the last of which to be at least three weeks before the day of hearing.*

*By the Court,*

THOMAS HAMILTON, *Proth'y.*

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## *Sheriff's Sales.*

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale at public vendue, at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Tuesday the 5th of March next.

One fourth part of Lot No. 284, in the said borough of Pittsburgh, being 40 feet in front on Wood street, and 50 back, to lot No. 283, bounded south and north by said lot. Taken in execution as the property of Joseph Engleman, at the suit of John Walls.

Eight Tracts of Land situate in Jones's District of Depreciation Lands, No. 13, 15, 16, 17, 21, 22, 32 and 37, containing in the whole 1762 acres. Taken in execution as the property of Paul Zantzinger, at the suit of Francis and John West.

A Tract or Lot of Donation Land situate in the Third District, and marked in the plan of the said district No. 57. Taken in execution as the property of Samuel Boyd, at the suit of Alexander Henry and James Boggs.

Lot No. 390, in the borough of Pittsburgh, fronting 60 feet on Fifth street, with the tenement thereon, one Tract of Donation Land, situate in the Eighth District and marked on the plan of said district No. 156, containing 250 acres, Lot No. 9, containing 4 acres and 137 perches, and Lot No. 14, containing 2 acres and 20 perches, late the property of Archibald Read, situate adjoining the out lots of the borough aforesaid, also, part of Lot No. 224, in the said borough, bounded on the west by part of the said lot sold to James Birney, containing in front about 20 feet, be the same more or less, and part of Lot No. 223, in the said borough, bounded on the west by lot No. 224, and east by part of said lot the property of Eleanor Rice, containing in front on Second street about 33 feet, and extending back about 80 feet, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances. Taken in execution as the property of William Earl, at the suit of Samuel Meeker and William Cochran.

One Tract or Lot of Land situate in the Second district of Donation Lands, and numbered 1868. Taken in execution as the property of Daniel Henderson, at the suit of Abner and Jesse Barker.

And, one other Tract or Lot of Land situate in the Fifth District of Donation Lands, numbered 1080, containing 200 acres. Taken in execution as the property of the said Daniel Henderson, at the suit of William Wusthoff & Co.

EPHRAIM JONES, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, January 30, 1799.

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## NOTICE.

WHEREAS William Larwill, of the Borough of Pittsburgh did, on the 20th day of November last, make an assignment of his property unto Gazzam, Taylor and Jones, merchants, of Philadelphia, unto whom he is largely indebted. This is therefore to forwarn all persons against paying any debts due to the said Larwill to any other person than the subscriber residing in Pittsburgh, who is duly authorised to receive the same.

*WILLIAM GAZZAM.*

Pittsburgh, December 22, 1798.

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## *NOTICE.*

ON the 17th day of December last, was left with the subscriber, in pledge, a Silver WATCH, which was to have been redeemed in eight or ten days, unless said Watch is redeemed by the 22d instant, I am determined to sell her.

ANDREW JOHNSTON, Innkeeper.

M'Kee's Port, February 4, 1799

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## Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber on No. 4, in the second range of New-Connecticut, lying west of the Shenango, in the month of June last, a black MARE, about 8 years old, 13 hands and an half high, had her mane shreared, is good in the collar, and had on a new bell and strap when she went away. Whoever shall find said Mare, and deliver her to William Steele, in Pittsburgh, or to John Young, of Young's town in New-Connecticut, shall receive the above reward, and all necessary charges from

URIEL HOLMES, jun.

January 25, 1799.

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## NOTICE.

*ALL persons that have any demands against the estate of James Hamilton, deceased, are hereby requested to bring in their accounts properly attested before the first day of March next, and all persons indebted to said estate by bond, note or book account are requested to make payment on or before the 10th day of March, otherwise they may expect to be dealt with as the law directs.*

*ANN HAMILTON, administratrix.*
*JOHN WILSON, administrator.*

*St. Clair township, Allegheny county, January 17, 1798.*

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## Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber living on the Monongahela river, Mifflin township, Allegheny county, last October, a small Brown MARE, with a small bell, 3 years old, about 14 hands high, a large star, some white on each of her hind feet, a natural trotter. My reason for not advertising before now was supposing her to belong to some of the neighbouring people that had been to the Indiana country, and I did not wish to put them to cost. This is therefore to desire the owner to come prove property, pay charges and take her away.

ANDREW M'FARLANE.

January 2, 1799.

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## A ROBBERY

ON the 18th ultimo, a Trunk of Goods was deposited in Mr. Wrenshall's Warehouse by a Mr. Brown, and on the night of the same the same was plundered of its contents, viz.

1 piece olive thicksett, 1 piece olive velvet, 3 pieces jaconet muslin, 2 pieces stript muslin, 2 pieces book muslin, 1 dozen book muslin handkerchiefs, 1 dozen coloured bordered muslin handkerchiefs, 3 dozen jaconet muslin handkerchiefs, 1 10 12 dozen tamboured corner'd muslin handkerchiefs, 8 womens tuck'd aprons, 6 dozen patent worsted hose, 5 dozen cotton hose, 2 2 12 dozen red ground and 2 1-4 fancy pocket handkerchiefs, 1 piece pillow fustian, 1 piece olive ribdelure, 1 piece stript nankeen, 4 pieces white thread edging, half a pound coloured sewing silk, one pound mohair, 1 and an half groce silk galloons, half groce broad black ferrits, three quarters groce narrow binding, 1 and a quarter groce quality binding, 2 groce vest buttons, 3 groce coat buttons, 1 dozen crooked combs, 2 dozen long crooked combs, and one pound Scotch thread No. 18.

I am authorised to offer a reward of SIXTY DOLLARS. for apprehending the thief or thieves and restoring the property to the owner, or Thirty Dollars for the Goods, and no questions asked. It is my humble opinion that every good citizen ought to be interested on such occasions—therefore, I hope, no time may be lost in detecting such villainy.

W. CHRISTY.

Pittsburgh, anuary 25, 1799.

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## Mills and Distillery to Let,

SITUATE in St. Clair township within one mile of the town of Pittsburgh and the Glass works, on the main branch of the Sawmill run. The advantages of this property being placed in the vicinity of Pittsburgh where there is an excellent market at all times for flour, Indian meal, boards and scantling must be obvious—There is on the premises a good Grist and Saw Mill complete, and abundance of timber near the mills—Possession of the Mills and the Distillery may be had immediately, with Stills and vessels, &c. A Lot of Ground may be had with the above property if wanted.—The subscriber will also Let the one half of a Sawmill and one hundred acres therewith, situated on the Little Sewickly 14 miles below Pittsburgh—there is great plenty of excellent timber in the neighbourhood of this mill. Any one wishing to rent the above property may know the terms by applying at the Mill on the Sawmill run to

JOHN ROWLAND.

January 11, 1799.

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*The Subscriber takes the liberty of informing his friends and the public in general that he has opened a House of*

## *Public Entertainment,*

*at the Sign of the* SPREAD EAGLE, *in* LE BOEUF, *where gentlemen travelling towards Presqu'isle may depend upon good accommodations, and the favour gratefully acknowledged by the public's humble servant.*

CHARLES MARTIN.

*Le Bœuf, January 18, 1799.*

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*The subscriber intends keeping a constant supply of Wet and Dry Goods, suitable for this country. He has also several Houses and Lots to Rent, on or before the first of April next, well calculated for public business.*

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## Sutton and Dunseth,

GUNSMITHS.

REQUEST all persons indebted to them to make payment on or before the 1st March, otherwise their accounts will be put in proper officers hands for recovery.

Pittsburgh, January 29, 1799.

N. B. Those who have left old guns to repair are requested to call for them soon, or they will be sold for the repairs.

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WHEREAS the subscriber passed two notes of hand of fifteen pounds each, to a certain John Norris, in consideration of a tract of land, the notes are payable in June 1801. I therefore forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on said notes as I am determined not to pay them until the land is secured to me.

RICHARD WALTON.

January 31, 1799.

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ALL persons having any demands against the estate of Henry Young, deceased, of Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, are requested to bring them in properly attested, for settlement, and those indebted are required to make immediate payment.

SAMUEL HETH, administrator.

January 25, 1799.

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## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make payment. All accounts that remain unsettled on the 20th February next will be put in suit.

PETER KINTNER.

Pittsburgh, January 29, 1799.

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A few setts of Doctor PERKINS's celebrated

## Metallic Tractors,

are left for sale at this Printing Office.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 13, 1798.

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## Two pence per pound will be given for clean linen and cotton Rags at this Office.